

SUBJECT: BOROVEC Daria Dmytrivna

SECRET

DATE : 4 June 1963

A. 1. Subject - aged 42, female, single, Ukrainian, arrived to the States in April 1963 on a visit to her sister in Newark, N.J. from Poland. Subject is teacher by her present profession and since November 1959 lived in GLEBOCK, pow. BRANIEWO, woj. OLSZTYN. Prior to that she lived in the Ukraine, in DROHOBYCH, from July 1947 to Nov 1959, where she was employed with the Financial Office (Finviddil) of r-n Drohobych, in the beginning as a clerk and later on as an inspector of state-help (derzhdopomohy). Subject is a graduate of middle-school, and of Financial Technicum at CHERNIVTSI. She graduated in state budget in June 1959 at the CHERNIVTSI-TECHNICUM as a correspondent student (from 1955 to 1959).

Subject's father was a greek-catholic Ukrainian priest. On 29 March 1947 Subject was arrested at NINOVYCHI, near YAROSLAV by the UB on the charges of her connections with the UPA. After 4 weeks in Yaroslav-prison she was transferred to UB prison in PRZEMYSL, Carmiecki street, and from there after 3 days to LVOV, Lontsky-prison. There she stayed till 28 July 1947 when she was released from the prison. After her release she went to DROHOBYCH where she stayed till her departure to Poland.

Subject was interviewed on 18 May and 3 June 1963.

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B.1. "Rozhruzka" of the KGB in 1955-1956.

In 1955 -1956 was implemented an reorganization of the KGB in the course of which many lower and medium employees were discharged and transferred to civilian jobs. The reorganization concerned mostly low educated and less efficient element of the KGB which became superfluous with cessation of terror and restriction of the KGB-competences as the arbitrary power in the Soviet Union. Immediately after Stalin's death people talked about some purges "on the top" of the KGB but Subject was unable to tell ~~anything definite~~ as to whether or not the latter hit also the KGB in DROHOBYCH. The reorganization of 1955-1956 reduced remarkably the KGB -apparatus in DROHOBYCH and in general was considered a direct result of further internal relaxation in the Soviet Union. Once arrests and deportations stopped there was no need any longer for a swelled apparatus which during Stalin's reign reached enormous number, in particular in the Western Ukraine in connection with the Underground activities in post-war years. In brief, the KGB apparatus in its Stalinist shape became superfluous and burdensome and had to be "unloaded". The bulk of the demobilized went to Militia and administrative apparatus in DROHOBYCH and vicinity itself, some of them left DROHOBYCH altogether and resettled to other parts of the Soviet Union, the rest was accommodated at factories and other enterprises.

The resentment and dissatisfaction of the demobilized was very deep and many of them openly complained about their transfer to civilian jobs with much lower salaries. Also from psychological point of view, many of them felt rather awkward in respect to their new employers. They tried to be very polite and friendly with their new colleagues (as a rule) but usually found no reciprocity on the part of the latter. Most of them were still considered "as KGBists" and no one trusted them. Best off were those who went to militia or to some special departments of different administrative and industrial offices. Thus, to OBLFINVIDDIL (Oblast Financial Department)

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two former KGB officers were appointed to the Cadres Department and to Special Department (Spets-chast' ). Subject could not remember their names.

The worst was the lot of those without any civilian profession and without higher education. In order to mitigate their transfer to new careers , a special course was organized at the 1st Desiatyletka in DROHOBYCH enabling former KGB officials to graduate from it with certificates stating that its students finished "regularly" desiatylitka. This was an evening course, lessons were given at the School in SNIYZNA Street, and lasted only several months. Teachers were the same as for normal classes.

From the course Subject knew a lecturer of German , OPALYNSKYI Petro who is residing now in Poland, in Silesia province. He was a local Ukrainian , lecturer of Ukrainian and German, and in 1958 resettled to Poland. From him Subject knew that the final exams in 1956 were a mockery and the examiners were directly instructed "from above" to "help their students in passing exams with excellent marks". As an example of this help OPALYNSKYI told Subject the following case: One of the students was asked what he could say about the last war. The answer was: "The last war ? If I would get now this son of a bitch -Hitler - into my hands I would strangle him with my bare hands". The examiner commented that this was an excellent answer and the student got "excellent in history".

The KGB in DROHOBYCH was located in 1959 in STRYTISKA wul. , in the premises of the Court before 1939. Subject mentioned that in 1947 the chief of the Oblupravlenie was SABUROV who conducted operations against the UPA, and from Lvov-KGB she knew BONDARENKO, fmu - chief of Loncky-prison in 1947.

## 2. "Ukrainization" in 1957.

May / June 1957 all Soviet institutions were ordered to substitute their apparatus with local cadres and introduce Ukrainian as official language in practical use.

The order was accompanied with an instruction to organize open party meetings in all organizations and discuss this new course.

At all meetings, of course, the new measure to correct old mistakes from the time of Stalin was "enthusiastically approved" and some people were quite frank in their assertions. Thus at the meeting of Obkom the deputy to the Supreme Soviet Dr ROMANIAK, fnu of DROHOBYCH ( a good surgeon), Ukrainian and party member, together with a friend of his, an optometrist, attacked very strongly the nationalities policy of Stalin and said that the West Ukraine looked to-day like an occupied country because it was impossible for local people to occupy any responsible position in government and the party and Russian was dominating in offices and even in the street. They both were very much applauded and seconded by the chief of Obkom himself.

A week later, however, the situation changed. A new order came from above demanding to stop "the reorganization" because there was a great danger that a sudden change in personnel might undermine and impair the effective functioning of the whole Soviet apparatus.

There were open party meetings again and some people were criticized for misinterpreting and overextending the former instruction. The friend of ROMANIAK was severely criticized for his complete failure to comprehend the new party line and in consequence got so worried that he died soon from<sup>a</sup> heart attack. ROMANIAK, fnu (aged 45) was also criticized, relieved from his candidacy to the <sup>Supreme</sup> Soviet and a militia-guard from his house was withdrawn, too. Some people thought that this was the reason why he sent his <sup>daughter</sup> ~~widow~~ to Russian de-ziatyletka, school # 4. ROMANIAK'S wife is Ukrainian, from Eastern Ukraine, a former nurse in the Army whom he met in a hospital in DROHOBYCH.

3. Party -apparatus in DROHOBYCH in 1959.

The obkom was located in Ratush. As far as Subject was concerned all officials were either Russians or Ukrainians from Eastern Ukraine. In the Oblvykonkom , on the other hand, were also local Ukrainians. The chief of Oblvykonkom was ,however, a Ukrainian from Eastern Ukraine (Subject was unable to remember his name). Subject knew two local party members employed with Oblvykonkom:

HORODYSKYI, fmu, aged 50, Ukrainian , married, of DROHOBYCH ;  
YAVORSKYI, fmu, aged 45-50, Ukrainian, of Drohobych or its environment.

Other employees of Oblvykonkom known to Subject: TKACHUK, fmu , aged 50, from Eastern Ukraine ,and OTKALENKO, fmu, aged 60, also from Eastern Ukraine.

The First Secretary of Raikom Drohobych was PAVLENKO, fmu, aged over 50, Ukrainian from Eastern Ukraine, married, his wife worked in some co-operative, spoke Ukrainian.

There were about 30 officials in raikom, and about the same number in raivykonkom.

The chief of Raivykonkom was Tamara Ivanivna, fmu, aged 50, Ukrainian, from Eastern Ukraine, spoke both; Ukrainian and Russian.

In city party -cells dominating was Russian and East-Ukrainian element. In cells comprising contry-side element ,majority constituted local Ukrainians.

4. Oblfinviddil in Drohobych in 1959.

The chief of Oblfinviddil was SKOROKHOD, fmu, aged 50, Ukrainian, from Eastern Ukraine, party member, married but ~~not~~ lived separately, his salary was Rubel 2,000 plus his salary as Oblvykonkom member and representation fund in the amount of another Rubel 2,000.

The chief of Budget-department was SAMHORODSKYI, Mykola, aged 60, Ukrainian, from Eastern Ukraine, University-education, specialist in finances, married, 12 children, party-member, " a good man". His salary about Rubel 2,000.

The chief of State-incomes (Derzhdokhody) was PONOMARENKO, fmu, Russian, aged 60., ~~non-party member~~ joined party in 1959 only, married, his son served with the Army as <sup>an</sup> officer.

From the Department of Taxes Subject knew two local Ukrainians on responsible jobs: DYTSIO, fmu, aged 45, Ukrainian, stemmed from Drohobych or<sup>a</sup> nearby village, married, his wife was a teacher, no-party man, inspector of city-taxes;

ONESHKEVICH, fmu, aged 40-45, party member, Ukrainian, stemmed from TURKA or vicinity, married, two children, "controller" .

In the Oblfinviddil only 30 % of all employees were local Ukrainians and mostly in the Department of Taxes. In 1940s the Department of Taxes had about 70 employees. In 1950s began its reduction and now had not more than 30. In 1940's and early 1950s there was one tax-agent for each village, then they put one agent for a few villages and finally left only one or two for the whole rayon. From the very beginning the Oblfinviddil appointed ~~not~~ to tax-agents local personal as they had to go to villages to excise ~~the~~ the taxes and in 1940's and early 1950's had quite a lot to do with the Underground. The regime used deliberately local people in this sensitive and vulnerable domain .

The Raifinviddil Drohobych was located in 17th September-wulytsia. The chief was SLIPCHENKO, Yosip Khomich who in 1959 was transferred to ZOLOCHIV. Born in 1906, Ukrainian, from Central Ukraine, married second time, served with the Army during the war, one son from the first wife, salary about Rubel 1,700. Party-member, in 1945 worked in Kurort-upravlinnia (Resort-Administration) in TRUSKAVETS.

His deputy was LUTYK, fmu, aged 50, local Ukrainian (from village VOLA near DROHOBYCH), low educated, party-man, married, two sons, a bad character suspected of collaboration with the KGB.

In early 1950's the raifinviddil had 60-70 employees. After ~~1959~~ many tax-reforms in 1953-59 its personal was reduced (for reasons mentioned above) to 30 people.

5. Schools in DROHOBYCH.

Desiatyletkas:

# 1, in Snizhna street, Ukrainian. Subject knew from there Lecturer OPALYNSKYI, Petro, now in Poland, who was succeeded by KOKDSHA, fmu, aged 50, female, from Central Ukraine, in 1958. She taught Ukrainian literature and language; lecturer of biology, Prof. YASENYTSKYI, fmu, age 60, local Ukrainian; lecturer of geography; HAVDIK, Marian Mykhailovich, local Ukrainian, aged 60; lecturer of mathematics; YAVORSKYI, fmu, aged 25, local Ukrainian. The majority of lecturers were local Ukrainians. Among students were children of Jewish and Polish parents. The bulk of students constituted local and Eastern Ukrainians.

# 2, near the park, Ukrainian. Subject knew a lecturer from there: POPEL, Mykhailo, aged 60, local Ukrainian, his wife was also a teacher.

# 5, Kotsiubynskoho wul., Ukrainian, new huge building finished only in 1959. Subject knew lecturer YAVORSKYI, fmu, local Ukrainian. The majority, however, of pedagogical personnel at that school consists of Ukrainians from Central and Eastern Ukraine.

# 3, near the Cathedral, Russian. Most students are Russian, there were also some Jews and Ukrainians, both from West and East Ukraine.

# 4, wul. Stryiska, Russian. The biggest and the best equipped school in Drohobych.

7 (now probably 8) classes middle schools:

# 6, and # 7 at the Petroleum factories, Zavod # 1 near RR Station and Zavod # 2, near MLYNKY, respectively. Both schools train mainly skilled workers for petroleum industry. Both languages are used; Ukrainian and Russian.

Pedagogical Institute in Mitskevicha wul.

Till 1957 practically all subjects were read in Russian ,since 1957 all - except Russian - are lectured in Ukrainian.

The Ped.Institute has following faculties:

a/ Physics and Mathematics, (Subject knew from there a lecturer by the name DZONDZA,fmu, local Ukrainian, aged 40 , lecturer in Mathematics).

b/ Linguistics - Ukrainian and Russian,

c/ Physical culture (Gymnastics)

d/ Musical.

At the Pedagogical Institute exists also a Branch (Viddil) of the Lvov Politechnical Institute.

Musical school near the Cathedral.

It has two divisions:"primary" 7 classes school and 4 classes of "uchylyshche".

The Petroleum Technicum in wul. Mitskevicha,corner Sambirska.

The Electro-Technical Technicum near RR Station.

Subject knew that Prof. MONASTYRSKYI,fmu, aged 60, taught there mathematics.

6. Factories in Drohobych.

Zavod # 1, former POLMIN, Petroleum-distillery, near RR Station,about 2,000 workers. Zavod producxs also also some plastic materials as by-products. It has about 15 gniformed (voyenizovani) guards.



Zavod # 2, near MLYNKY, about 2,000 workers, petroleum distillery and production of plastic materials, 12-15 uniformed guards.

Kaliinyi Kombinat (Potassium Combinat) at STEBNIYK near Drohobych.

It produces potash fertilizers. Its director in 1959 was a FOMIN, fmu, Russian, veteran of the last war. It also has uniformed guards. About 1,500 workers.

Sil-Zavod (Salt- Factory) in ZHUPNA Street, Drohobych.

About 300 workers.

Stalevarnyi Zavod (Steel Mill) - 200-300 workers. Subject only heard about it.

In all factories of Drohobych only about 40 % are local workers, the rest, in particular specialists and highly skilled workers come from Eastern and Central Ukraine, and from Russia.

Shveina Fabryka (Sewing Factory) near RR Station, about 500 to 600 workers, mostly women. They make suits, shirts and.

#### 7. Military barracks

were located near the Main Hospital ( in 1959 Subject saw there some tank-unit) and near Pedagogical Institute.

Local Ukrainians served mostly in the Far East or in Eastern Germany..

#### 8. Miscellaneous.

Since 1956 it is forbidden to make excursion to MAGURA-mount in the Carpathian Mountains because there is a military object with some tower on the top. A similar military object is also located near URYCH, SKOLE, Subject could tell no details, she knew it just from hear-say. Also DOVBUSH-ROCKS are declared military object.

Liquidation of Drohobych-oblast in 1959 was officially explained

as a measure to streamline the administration and transfer of labor into productive domain. Some oblast officials were transferred to LVOV but many had also to resign from their new appointments since they were unable to find apartments in LVOV. In general, the liquidation of oblast was accompanied by some dissatisfaction among administrative and clerical staffs.